School Lesson Appointed for Jan.

INTRODUCTION.

of the Acts. It is a history of the first 30 years

of the Christian Church. St. Luke dedicated

it to a friend of his named Theophilus, who had

probably been a Roman pagan, but who became

a convert to the new religion. It seems that

Theophilus was a man of considerable distinc-

tion. In his "first treatise" St. Luke gave an

account of "all that Jesus began to do and

teach until the day in which he was received

which succeeded the Ascension for three

decades. The Gospel describes the founding of

the Church-the Book of the Acts the growth

of the new Kingdom. One, reading the Book of

General.

St. Paul's Life.

Part a gives account of the

7. Ananias, 5:1-11.

9. Deacons elected, 6.

10. St. Stephen, 7.

5. Persecutions, 12.

ment there, 27 and 23

cost. 2:1. Evening. V. 3.

even murderous. 4:3.

Part b relates to

Part c tells of

Part d reports

Porch. 3:11.

1. Ascension of Christ, 1:1-14.

4. Speech of St. Peter, 14-36.

1. Simon the Sorcerer, 8: 1-25,

2. Ethiopian Ennuch, 26-40.

3. Saul's Conversion, 9.

2. Election of St. Matthias, 15-26.

3. Descent of Holy Spirit, 2: 1-13.

5. Commonness of possessions, 37-47.

8. Works and Trials of Apostles, 12-42,

St. Paul's Mission Tours, 13 to 21:16.

2. St. Paul before Felix, 23: 26 to 24.

1. St. Paul at Jerusalem, 21: 17 to 23: 25.

3. St. Paul before Festus and Agrippa, 25 and

AND JOHN.

Acts, 4: 1-4. Chapter 3 should be read care-

Summer of A. D. 30. Some time after Pente-

Phace.

Occasion.

Sts. Peter and John were companions, 3:1.

healing of the lame man. The cure of the man

brought together a crowd of persons. It was

in opportunity to preach the Gospel, and St.

Peter seized it and improved it. He disowned

any direct connection with the healing of the

man, save as an agent, and attributed the cure

solely to Christ's power. He then charged

them with being accessories to the crime of

sin; deplored their guilt; and called upon them

convinced of their wickedness, for it is evident

that many were added to the 3,000 Christians.

Sadducces.

In Christ's time there were several denomi-

nations of persons-Pharisees, Sadducees, Es-

senes, Herodians. As to Sadducees, see St. Matt.,

3:7; 16:1, 6, 11, 12; 22:23-34. We are not

quite certain as to the derivation of the name.

some hold, without much authority, it is from

the Hebrew word Tsedakab, which means

righteousness. The original of the word

Pharisee signifies separation. The Pharisees

were separatists. They claimed to be better

than other folk, and kept themselves aloof from

association with those not of their order. They

were the pious class. All the Sadducees cared

about was to be fair, honest, just. The more com-

mon view is that the word Sadducees is gotten

from Sadoc, a Jewish Rabbi, B. C. 200, a pupil

of Antigonus, of Socho. His great philosophic

principle in the religious realm was the duty

to do right from the intrinsic value of right-

ness, with no regard at all to the doctrine of

rewards and punishments. Hence originated

the body known as the Caraites. We have

many, however, who believe the Sadducees had

a priestly origin; that their founder, or the one

from whom they were named, was Zadok, who

was made high priest in Solomon's reign. 1

Ki., 1:32-40; 2:35. Read, also, Eze., 40:46;

44: 15. And we see how intimately the Sad-

ducees are referred to along with the priests in

The Pharisees had added to the written Law

an oral law or tradition which was far more

operous than the written Law given by Moses.

gave no precedence as to the traditions of the

Talmud-denied the equality of tradition, and

paid it little regard. They taught the bind-

ingness of only the very letter of the Law as

given through Moses. The opinion that the

casting any discount on the other portions of the

book of Ecclesiastes. It expresses their creed,

The Sadducees were not fatalistic in their

We find the Sadducees were an influential

class. They were aristocratic in a political way.

a Sadducee, to wit, Caiaphas. We can see his

Words and Phrases.

1. As they spake, 1. We have the speech of

St. Peter. 3:12-26. Probably St. John also made

remarks; hence, "they." There would have

been a longer conference had the meeting not

2. Priests. 1. They are simply mentioned

here. In verses 1-4 the Sadducees alone figure.

The priests began their specific attack next day.

3. Captain of the Temple. V. 1. See 1 Chr.,

9:11; 2 Chr., 31:13; Neb., 11:11. He had

charge of the priests and Levites then on duty.

and was responsible for order in the Temple.

4. Came upon them (Sts. Peter and John)

V. 1. A degree of violence is implied. They

5. Laid hands on. 3. Made actual arrest. It

is a principle of law that a person is not arrested

prudential idea in St. John, 11:50.

been interrupted.

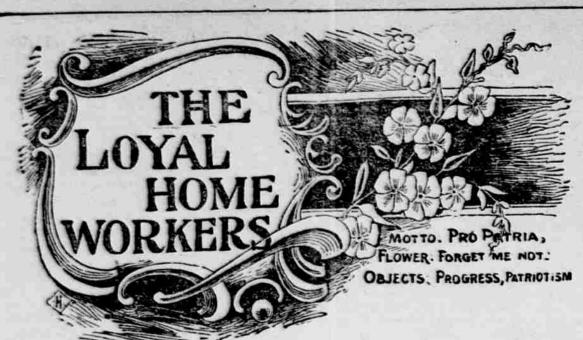
It was triffing in its detail, and, yet in the

4. St. Paul's Voyage to Rome and Imprison- elders of Israel." 4:8.

6. Healing of Lamo Man, chapters 3 and 4.

4. Cornelius and St. Peter's Defense, 10 and

up." The second treatise-the Book of the



EDITOR'S CHAT.

Some Thoughts on Letter-writing-Historic Plymouth and the Forefathers Monu-

GOOD LETTER-WRITING.

Notwithstanding the increased amount of culture and educational advantages of the day, very few people write a really good letter. They do not seem to have the power of infusing their own personality into their letters, or of giving their friends any adequate idea of their daily life and personal interests.

A good letter should leave the recipient with the feeling that he has actually been talking with the absent one, since in the personality of a letter lies its subtle charm. Our friends want to know about ourselves and the things that influence and shape our lives. They want details of the individual, and personal chat-

real, concrete things, not glittering generalities. long-looked-for letter from a friend away on an interesting trip, than to find sheet after and scenery taken bodily from guide booksmere conventional platitudes, a wooden letter. without one suggestion of the personality of

It would be much better to send us the guidebooks with the pages marked than to thus in- | No Dom 1620." flict them upon us.

I remember of once writing a letter from Denver to my dearest friend. Feeling that I would be expected to tell something of interest of my trip, and knowing little which seemed worth telling, I took refuge in the hotel sta- Hill. tionery, which gave the salient points about | Denver in the letter-head.

The result was a stilted letter, telling about water-works system-things of which I never could have the slightest comprehension. In mailing the letter I inadvertently used

envelope."

This was a lesson to me. Give your friend glimpses of yourself on

If we could only learn to be simple. Emerwhat would be better in plain, direct phrases. | ants. Remember you are writing to a friend who considers the motive of the heart of far more importance than the most polished rhetoric.

HEART MOTIVES. It is this heart motive that gives your letter your friend desires, is not fine Writing, but yourself, and the best letter is the fullest expression of thought and feeling.

Never write a letter when angry. If you do, put it away for a day, a week, or a month; then read it in the light of your more sober judgment, when the flames of passion are cool. Remember that "a wise man deferreth his

Don't make an Aunty Dobful of yourself, and put all of your petty cares and annoyances, aches and pains, tears and vexations-all of the disquiet of your life into your letter. It is unkind to make your friend's heart a cushion for the needles and pins of fretful complaint.

Be careful to answer the questions asked in replying to a letter. They would not be asked if a reply was not desired, and we owe that much consideration to others.

AWAY WITH MYSTERY.

Another warning. Don't be mysterious.

That is the most exasperating of all faults. have a friend who always writes: "There are many startling surprises connected with it which I will tell you about when I see you." Now, what is the sense in that? Of course are all torn up in your mind with a natural coriosity. It is better to tell all, or say noth-

Do not forget to say that you are glad or corry for a friend, One cannot say everything sympathetic letter will suggest all of the tenderness of the heart. Do not give grudgingly of the riches of friendship, for we have but poor, starved hearts at best,

Put lots of capital "I's" in your letter. You are not writing of the world, but of yourself. A few thoughts from our great souls may help | the names of those who came over in the Mayyou to grasp the spirit of letter writing : "I insist that you shall write whatever comes first, what you see, what you hear, what you read, what you admire, what you dislike,

trifles, bagatelles, nonsense; or to fil up a corner e'en put down a laugh at full length."-Robert Burns. "Tell me about yourself, your movements, your occupations, your amusements; all that you see and think and feel. Let me have as

much of yourself as possible, that I may not feel that we are severed in spirit by the distance."-Washington Irving. 'If instead of a gem or even a flower we could cast a beautiful thought into a friend's

heart that would be giving as the angels give." -George MacDonald.

HISTORIC PLYMOUTH. No one goes to Boston without making a pil- L.H.W.

grimage to historic Plymouth, the shrine of American history, liberty, and romance,



PALGRIM MONUMENT.

the fathers sleep, with quaint inscriptions upon their tembstones; the rock on which the Mayflower landed her pious crew to brave the awful approaching Winter, now protected by an imposing eanopy; Pilgrim Hall, filled with relies of a memorable day; the National monument to the forefathers; the low-roofed house built

fender of the colonists, immortalized by Longfellow in classic verse and by painter and sculptor in enduring art; the rising slopes, sacred in history and tradition; and the beautiful harbor itself, all combine to make Plymouth unique in

American history. In the cabin of the Mayflower, Nov. 11, Old Style, or Nov. 21, New Style, 1620, the Plymonth colonists formally signed the following

"In the name of God amen : We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread soveraigne, Lord King James by the grace of God of Britain Franc and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c., haveing undertaken for the glory of God and advancment of the Christian faith and honor of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northern parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civile body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and futherance of the ends aforesaid; and Nothing is more disappointing, on opening a by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts and constitutions and offices, from time to time as shall be thought most meete and convenient for sheet filled with tiresome descriptions of places | the general good of the colonie, unto which we premise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11 of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James of England, Franc and Ireland the

> One hundred and fifteen names were ap- of Lincoln Circle, L.H.W. pended to this declaration of aims and objects, and before the Winter was over half of the defound their asylum from oppression on Cole's

A parrator of the period, writing in March, 1621, says: "Of a hundred persons scarce fifty remaining, the living scarce able to bury the the altitude of the mountains, the hight of | dead; the well not sufficient to tend the sick, | A Plea for the Old Name-Story-Telling as buildings, the number of paved streets, and the there being in their time of great distress but six or seven who spare no pains to help them." But the Pilgrims who landed in 1620 on the historic rock and survived the perils of that the hotel curelope, blissfully unconscious that awful Winter proved themselves, indeed, the tion that is not local to Montana in the followit contained all the information in my effusion. | vanguards of true Christian faith, and, to their | ing chatty letter. My friend, in replying to my letter, cleverly | credit be it said, never dabbled their escutcheon said: "Why did you trouble to write of those with the blood of heretics, dissenters, or way next week.] details? Why did you not say: 'See back of witches. It was among them that Roger Williams found his first asylum when driven from Salem for asserting religious toleration.

Barial Ground, just above the town square, your trip; place yourself en rapport with him, overlooks the bay and the sea. Marble taband let him feel your presence, your nature, lets mark the site of the watch-tower, or Inyour heart, and friendship-not a lot of ex- dian outlook, and the old fort. The monument ternal environments in which he has no possi- erected to Gov. Bradford, the first Colonial Magistrate, in 1825, with an indecipherable Hebrew text and a Latin incription, which, son says that "to be simple is to be great." | translated, reads, "Do not basely surrender or Let us strive for this in our letter-writing ; let | relinguish what the fathers with difficulty atus write simply and naturally-not try to com- | tained," is a conspicuous landmark, and around pose and clothe in stilted, bembastic larguage | it are grouped the graves of numerous decend-

Among the oldest stones are those dating back to 1681 and 1683. All the original stones bearing dates of the 17th century were imported from England. They are flat and arched over at the top, the favotite symbol being the head of coloring, beauty and a value of its own. What a cherub with outspread wings. Every inscription begins: "Here lyes ye body," etc. An odd inscription is found on a stone of later date, reading: "We knew he was a most rare boy; God knows what he might have been." A memorial stone commemorates Rev. Adoniram Judson, the celebrated missionary to Barmah, and a native of Plymouth, whose body was committed to the ocean on his return

> The National Monument to the Forefathers, built by the Pilgrim Society, is an imposing work of art, rising to the hight of 81 feet from the ground to the top of the head of the statue that surmounts it. The principal pedestal is in the form of an octagon with four small and four large faces. From the faces project four buttresses or winged pedestals.

> The main pedestal is surmouted by the figure of Faith, represented by a beautiful woman, one foot resting upon forefathers rock; in her left hand is a Bible, while the right hand, uplifted, points to Heaven.

On each of the four smaller or winged pedestals is a seated figure emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims founded their Commonwealth. Morality is seated on one, holding the Decalog, and in the right a scroll you never see him, and in the meantime you of Revelation. On another is seated Law, with Justice on one side of her and Mercy on the other. On the third is Education, flanked on one side by Wisdom and on the other by Youth led by Experience. The fourth figure is Freedom, Peace resting under her protection on in a letter, but like a smile or a handclasp a one hand; Tyranny overthrown on the other. Alto-reliefs upon the faces of the projecting pedestals represent scenes from the history of the Pilgrims-the departure from Delft Haven ; the Signing of the Compact; the Landing at Plymouth, and the First Treaty with the Indians. Inscriptions are upon the panels and

> LOYAL HOME WORKERS. L.H.W. BULLETIN NO. 49.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 21, 1897. Applications: B. M. Howard, F. L. Lawrentz; Mrs. F. L. Lawrentz, of Philadelphia, Pa, SECRETARY'S NOTES.

I do not believe that the East is doing all that it can do if a proper effort is made. The following committee is hereby appointed as a steering committee to devise ways and means to promote a greater interest and a stronger effort to increase the membership of the East. They will communicate with the Chairman, and make their own plans to further the object of this committee. The committee will from time to time report to the Secretary of the Mary L. Best, Chairman, Stoneham, Mass.;

The rock where the Pilgrims landed; the decendants of the Pilgrims who inhabit the Philadelphia; Mrs. Mattie E. Gammons, ProviSenior Vice-President Mary A. Silloway, of scendants of the Pilgrims who inhabit the Philadelphia; Mrs. Mattie E. Gammons, Provihouses which stand on historic ground; the | dence, R. I., and Lenora Rivers, Bristol, Vt. houses themselves, which date back to a period DUES 1897.

up for 1897, to do so early as possible. All be suspended if dues are not paid before April | sota. 1, 1897, and no other than this notice will be given. The December receipts from fees and dues were double those of December, 1895. Let January show as good a record. Let each member pay his own dues and then get in some apolis, of which she is a member. new members. This is the way to strengthen the L.H.W.

The larger the membership, the more effective our work, and the larger the funds will be with which to do something. Be energetic Americans. Any member can obtain at least one application. Re-pectfully,

AMOS L. SEAMAN, Secretary. SING OUT YOUR LOYALTY.

DEAR L. H. W.: Mr. Gogarn's splendid motion of Dec. 17, seconded by Miss Elliot, places our poble 15,417 in such a light that there cannot be the least doubt as to the mission of each. Each one who sends his name to be placed on the roll becomes, not merely a Conversationlist, but a Home Worker, pledged to shine as such, each in his "small corner."

There is a phase of Loyal Home working that has been of considerable interest to me of late, a work each one of us can and should do. Almost every Englishman, at home or abroad, can sing or repeat his National hymn. Can Americans?

As a tiny bit of excuse we may say our lack of familiarity with the words of our National songs is because we have three songs, "America," "Columbia" and "Star Spangled Banner."

Let us tearn them; they will ever be a per-

strong companions in a dark hour of work and struggle, and glorious sources of inspiration. "Let music swell the breeze,

And ring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song; Let mortal tongues awake, Let all that breathe partake, Let rocks their silence break, The sound prolong.'

Besides being unable to sing, or repeat, the 31, 1897. words of our three beautiful songs there is another little thing we sadly forget. Perhaps we can all name the six objects of our United Subject: Saints Peter and John on Trial for States Constitution, but it is a late acquisition Their Connection with the Healing of the if we can. A little patience, and the memory Lame Man. Acts, 4:1-14, will have these four indispensable foundationstones to a mighty structure of patriotism. One reading these notes should first carefully

And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as Wave, While the land of the free is the home of the Our Bible study for 1897 will be in the Book

EX-SECRETARY HARGROVE. Miles Warner Hargrove, ex-Secretary, L. H. W. was born in 1873; son of M. V. Hargrove, First Sergeant, Co. E. 23d N. J. He has been a contributor to the C. C. columns since its organi-

Yours, Pro Patria-Lucy M. Baker, Tupelo,



M. WARNER HARGEOVE. zation, when he was but a small boy; has served as Adjutant and Commander of New Jersey Division, N. T. C. C. Guards; two years as Secretary-General; L.H.W. member of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, and eighteenth and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, A Junior Vice-President, L. H. W., and has received two gold badges of merit. He is now President

He is Postmaster of Brown's Mills, N. J.: notary public, pension attorney, and general voted band had perished of cold and hunger and merchant. He married a C. C. girl; has a beautiful and happy home, and is in all respects a loyal, upright representative young American.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

a Means of Education in Loyalty,

PLEA FOR THE C.C. Inez Woodruff Wightman, Anaconda, Mont., makes a plea for the C.C., and propounds a ques-

The Editor will answer the question her "Why give up the name of C.C.? L.H.W. cannot quite take its place," says our dear Montana friend, and thus continues:

ABOUT STORY-TELLING. DEAR L.H.W.: A number of us. I think would thank Miss Fuller for her charming and suggestive letter referring to story-telling. Of all the influence for patriotism the rehersing of deeds of our ancestors is, perhaps, the greatest. Here where the young people gather near the father or mother and listen to stirring tales of heroic, self-sacrificing deeds of sturdy pioneers, and know that in their own veins tingle the same noble blood, will each thrill with the same emotion expressed in the

glorious words of Daniel Webster: "I was born an American; I will live an American; I shall die an American, and I expect to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career." Loyalty to God, to country, and to family should be synonymous. Loyalty and pride go hand in hand, and from love springs emulation. | to have faith and to repent. Some were doubtless Tell the stories. Let them ring through the brains of the listeners, and thrill those young hearts through and through. It was then as | 2:41; 4:4. But there were others who were now, "We give our heads and hearts to God

and our country." An evening of story-telling was always to me the most delightful of all. A soldier father of over four years' war experience is worth volumes for entertainment; then back to the pioneer days of Illinois, with its courageous men and women; back to the Revolution; still farther, to early Maryland, and there the most beautiful lesson of all, the story of forgiveness; of Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and his enemies. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," the picture and thought Miss Fuller's words have brought, and the noblest prayer to make on the first day of the new year.

There is something like a grand relief in putting away the bitterness of the old year. It is like removing an old, faded and soiled garment for a fresh, new one, or like getting away from something frightful, something that holds

I wonder why we don't make our lives a perpetual first day of January? Out from the shadow land where my thoughts have been, float beautiful songs, and this one verse of Phoebe Cary's I hope each L.H.W. may be able to repeat at the end of '97:

" For looking backward through the year Along the way my feet have pressed, I see sweet places everywhere, Sweet pinces where my soul had rest." Lucy M. Baker, Tupelo, Miss.

EDITOR L.H.W.: The "Editor's Chat" in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Dec. 31 was indeed spleudid. And, dear Editor, should we all write all we think, and all the time we think it, Canton would be the scene of another great deluge of enthusiasm. Pardon my words, but mind of the Pharisees, was far more binding out of the abundance of the heart the mouth | than the written code. The Sadducees would speaketh." PASSING IN REVIEW.

Mabel C. Eggleston, Lake Charles, La., sends New Year's greetings in a pleasant little letter sweet with English violets. She is glad that Loyal Home Workers will hereafter be known by their proper name. Since going South her health and that of ber father has improved. We hope Mabel will write and tell us all about her new home. On New Year's Day Lulu C. Boothby, of Lex-

ington, Ore., and Charles Beymer, same State, were married by Rev. Drake, of Lexington. The bride was lovely, all in white, with lace and flowers, and all went merry as a marriage bell. They will keep house at the bridegroom's Chas, E. Randali, Fredonia, N. Y.; M. Warner home, and all the Loyal Home Workers will

wonders how anyone can live without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and fulfill I desire again to urge all who have not paid his patriotic duty to himself and his country. She would like to know of more copies of members whose year expired Dec. 31, 1896, will THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE going into Minne-

Ruth Silloway, the little daughter of the Senior Vice-President, L. H. W., recited "Thanksgiving Prodigals" at the first December meeting of the Junior Endeavor Society, Minne-Flora Dell Ellis, New Castle, Ind., regrets her

name in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Dec. 31 appears as Elliot. Please note the correction. Inez Woodruff Wightman, Anacouda, Mont. would like very much if members of the L.H.W. would remember the needs of Andrew J. Miller, Torrington, Conn., the unfortunate brother so highly recommended by Mrs. H. B. Haight and William Kellogg. Never mind the smallness of the sum. Remember the couplet about the little drops of water and the little grains of sand.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Some Toothsome Recipes for Loyal Home Workers.

It seems he had some civil authority. See STRAWBERRY PANCAKES. One pint strawberries; jam them; add three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar; beat whites of arrested the Apostles. three eggs, then the yolks, adding them very carefully to the beaten whites; add the berries; add, a little at a time, one cup sifted flour and unless there be actual touch of the person by one teaspoonful baking powder. Serve very the officers. We except assent to arrest, which hot, covered with powdered sugar. is arrest.

APRICOT PUFF. One-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk. two eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make batter to drop from spoon; add one cap dried apricots,

cup sugar, teaspoonful butter; rub together and add juice of stewed apricots and teacup of ment-120 (1:15)-3,000 (2:41)-5,000 (4:4)-now millions-(517,000,000.) by the son of Miles Standish, the sturdy de- feet wording of a true heart's passionate love; hot water; cook until it thickens.

1. Persons opposed to each will unite in a common hatred of a third party. Pharisees and Sadducees were bitter enemies, and kept as totally apart as possible. But both abomi-A Study of the International Sundaynated Christianity. 1.

2. Christians should be grieved when the doctrines of our holy religion are attacked. 2. 3. We must favor liberality in speech on religious subjects. 1, 3. 4. Persecution often produces believers. V.

. The Church has grown when grossly, unfairly attacked. 5. Even yet persons who witness for Christ meet with considerable opposition in the way

of abuse, ridicule, sarcasm, etc. 6. Good persons have often been imprisoned. Outline for Blackboard. Data. Acts, 4:1-4.

When. June, A. D. 40. Evening. Where. Jerusalem. Temple. 3:1. Occasion. Healing of Lame Man and St. Peter's Speech. Officers. 3: 5:26. Prisoners. Sts. Peter and John. 3:1. Method. Seizure. 4:3.

Charge. Preached resurrection. 4:2. Prison. 4:3; 5:18. Results, Belief. Additions, 4:4. Lessons. SeetSuggestions. Acts-follows up the first, stating the events | TRIAL AND DEFENSE OF STS. PETER AND JOHN.

> Date. Acts 4:5-12. Read all of Chapter 3 Time.

the Acts, having first studied the Gospel, will notice many intimations of a commonness of About June, A. D. 30. Next day after arrest. authorship. This is seen in similarity of liter- 4:1. Probably early. Sts. Peter and John went to the Temple at the ninth hour, or about ary style and in harmoniousness of spiritual 3 p. m. 3:1. It was a rule to try cases before We may divide the Book of Acts into four | the Sanhedrim only in the daytime. The morning was specially favorable. Jer., 21:12. The Mishna says: "Judgments about money a. Chapters 1 to 7, The Church at Jerusalem. may be commenced in the day and concluded b. Chapters S to 12, The Church in Palestine. in the night, but judgments about life must be c. Chapters 13 to 21:16, The Church in begun in the day and concluded in the day. It would seem to be a psychological fact that d. Chapters 21:17 to End, Closing Events in judgments, involving very important interests, specially those of life and death, should be rendered with due deliberation; when the mind is at its very best; when the nervous system is not fatigued; when the brain cells are at rest. Place.

Jerusalem. 4:6. The Sanhedrim met in a building connected with the Temple. Mercy and what represented Justice were near each other. The place was the Bethdin, or Judgment-hall.

This was the Supreme Court of the Jews. It was composed of three score and 10 persons, and was hence often styled, The Seventy Herod, Christ, St. Stephen, Sts. Peter, John, and l'aul were arrayed before that body. In Christ's time it exercised all power except that of capital punishment. It was composed of rulers, elders, and scribes, 4:5. We know some members by name-Annas, Caiaphas, John (supposed to have been Johanan ben Zaccai), Alexander. All we know of the lastnamed is the fact mentioned in 4:6. The body was called, "Rulers of the people and

Words and Phrases. ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF STS. PETER | 1. By what power. 7. The reference is to the dynamic force—the miraculous operation. No human power was adequate. It was not legerdemain. The healing of the lame man was a fact. By the belief of the Sanhedrim, God did not help in the act. Common sense showed the Apostle could not effect such a work by his own capacity. There was a mystery about it. There was no question but that the wonderful healing had been effected. As Jerusalem. At the Temple. 3:1. Solomon's | much is implied in the question, "By what . . have ye done this?" 4:7.

2. By what name, 7:10. Compare 3:6. This word is often used in the sense of an-In some measure, St. John had a share in the 3. Filled with the Holy Ghost, 8. Under the complete influence of God's Spirit. 4. Good deed. 9. It was bold in St. Peter to pass such a judgment on the very act ranked in the accusation against him as a crime. It

5. Impotent. 9. Without strength, powerthe crucifixion of Christ; declared it a terrible Whole, 9, 10. What a contrast-impotent, whole. Often the word "whole" includes soundness both physical and spiritual.

was a curious sight to see a man on trial for a

Wholeness in a New Testament sense is as 7. Ye crucified. 10. They did not in person maddened. 4:2. They became spiteful, and put Christ to death, but they instigated it, yelled for it, approved it. 8. Raised from the dead. 10. See "resurrection from the dead" in 4:2.

9. By Him. 10. By Christ, by Christ's authority, through power imparted by God. 10. This. 11. To wit, Him. V. 10. Jesus. 11. Stone. 11. Christ is spoken of under the figure of a stone. 12. Set at nought. 11. Not fit to live, useess, good for nothing, and, hence, set aside,

put out of the way, fit to be cast among the skeletons on Calvary; hence, crucified. 13. Builders, 11. Ps., 118: 22; St. Matt., 21:42; 1 Pet., 2:6. Christ had applied Ps., 118:22 to himself. St. Peter saw how applicable the words were. Christ had been rejected by the Jews. The Sanhedrim were the builders of the nation. They might have found in Christ a strong pillar for the upholding of their Church and Government. See Eph., 2:20-22; Isa., 28:16. Nobody to-day can imagine where the Jewish race would have been in this century had they entered into the plans of Christ. As it is, they, in a national sense at least, are

nought-almost are not. 14. Salvation in no other. 12. Much can be done in the way of improvement by utilizing our natural forces; but salvation, complete religious development, is not possible without a recognition of Christ and a constant effort to build after his model.

15. Must be. 12. If we find salvation it will be necessary to do so in His (Christ's) name. The | With this we end foregoing lines, means of salvation is Christ. Scientifically we | That "Holybark" the WHOLE defines find it is necessary to use given means to accomplish a proposed object. There is a must be in chemistry, electricity, etc. So must plays a part religiously. There is a way in which to none of this. So the Caraites, Sadducee-like, be saved, and, if one wish to be saved, he must adopt that method. That way is Christ's way, and there is no other. Conclusion. There is something sublime in the bold spirit

seems an error, for we find no words of theirs | different man we see! He is not denying Jereceived Old Testament. They were fond of the has happened? Pentecest Day. Here is sug-

Sadducees recognized only the Pentateuch of St. Peter before the Sanhedrim. What a

gestion for us all. If we want power; if we wish to be brave for Christ; if we desire to face and shame the enemies of our salvation; thousand-headed. —Noray, Brooklyn, N. Y. and is congenial to their philosophy of human if we long to defend our religion before the theological ideas of life. They advocated the | learned and the powerful, we need to get into the spirit of our religion; to share in the heart of The Sadducces believed in making most of Christ; to woo the Holy Spirit. We want to ONE furze will gather in its golden bloom, the present, which they said was the real and certain. Existence beyond this world was not clearly enough enunciated to form a part of a creed. They hence denied the doctrines of our Master abide in our hearts. Be zealous for When they a fiber used in cordage bought. the resurrection, angelic existences or spirits, the salvation of others. Denounce murderers immortality. Acts, 23:8. They were materiof Christ. Invoke sinners to the cross. Be brave, because true; bold, because right; hapalists. They served a good purpose in so far as they limited the spread of Pharisaic narrow- py, because saved. Instead of being a shrinking, hiding, fearing, denying, cowardly disci-ple like Peter at the trial of Christ, seek power from Above to make you a brave defender of The High Priest who condemned Christ was the Crucified.

"Children Teething." MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhosa. Twentyfive cents a bottle.

The New El Dorado. Randsburg, in Southern California, is the object of an excitement like that which surged around Creede and Cripple Creek. It is believed that it is a far richer gold field than they, and that it will have a population of 8,000 by next April. Everybody in the country is going thither, and very exciting stories are told of the rich finds. There is certainly an immense amount of gold there, and the main question seems to be whether water to work it can be brought across the desert from the mountains, 70 miles away. The gold taken out runs as high as \$130 a ton, and there is no end of it. Randsburg lies in the Mohave desert, 52 miles from the

An ice-house is a necessary adjunct to every creamery. It should be built separate from the creamery. A house 20 feet long, 16 feet wide and 10 feet high will hold about 100 tons of ice. If an abundance of very cold water is at hand less ice will be needed. It is always best, however, to have allocated to represented in nearly every issue for a year or more, and frequently since. Ill health caused him to reliaquish much of his puzzle work some time without much reward rather than to be in is the curtain lowered upon the career of one who has done much for our art, and who will be missed by all those who knew him.

The partment was from the pen of Nyas, and he was monotony of misery is to get some light work or business which he will do when able without much reward rather than to be in is the curtain lowered upon the career of one who has done much for our art, and who will be missed by all those who knew him.

West Salam Winner or business which he will do when able without much reward rather than to be in idleness. Forty-five year's residence in this speak.—O. S. Sisson, Co. B., 2d Wis. Cav., West Salam Winner or business which he will do when able without much reward rather than to be in idleness. Forty-five year's residence in this speak.—O. S. Sisson, Co. B., 2d Wis. Cav., 6. Grieved. 2. Were mentally pained and excited, stirred up with indignation and anger. 7. Resurrection from the dead. V. 2. This It is always best, however, to have plenty of ice, and for the ordinary creamery 100 tons is a safe quantity.

[Every reader is invited to send solutions and original contributions, and to compete for prizes offered. Definitions followed by an asterisk (\*) are of obsolete words. Address all communica tions to Puzzle Editor, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]

2658-Antagonist

CAD

MANES

MALOPES

CALIBRATE

ANSWERS TO NO. 268-NOV. 19, 1896.

2661-U-praise.

CANED

CHLORIS

CALIBRATE



Authors of word-forms: Noraf, Remardo, Eugene (2), Dan D. Lyon, Rex Ford, Primrose, Simon Ease, Stocies (2).

NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 276. NO. 2763-SYLLABIC ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

ONE a customary gift has now conferred, A buffet for each child who may have erred. I wo she admires when he sips her juleps, Altho' no toddy charmeth like her tulips. THREE seeds a bed beside his lady's bower, Where blooming plants will soon begin to flower Four ten silver dollars paid out when he bought

The silk wimple mentioned in note from his daughter. Five terminateth his work for awhile, Where he was molding full many a tile. Six lessons learned, the which his father taught; "Itis unavoidable should not be sought."

-MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo. NOS. 2764-5-SQUARES. 1. Sextets, 2. A genus of bivalve mollusks. (Unab.) 3. A gleaming. 4. Distemper. 5. The stoat. 6. Arranging in tiers. (Stand.) 7. A violin.

The TOTAL defined is a joint style complete:

And doubtless you feel it in each of your feet

1. Admits. 2. A genus of plants, order Onagraces. (Encyc. Dict.) 3, A leather loop passing under a horse's tail and buckled to the saddle. 4. A cutaneous excresence, as a caruncle. (Unab.) . Vegetable parchment. (Stand.) 6. Productive. 7. A violin. (Stand.) -Kosciusko McGinty, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO. 2766-SYLLABIC ACROSTICAL ENIGMA. ONE card obeys, entreating him to go

Where in a prison, lay his dying foe, Hoping he would, at last, forgiveness show. Two shuns the girls, for none he seems to care, Though a great dealer in what women wear. THREE empty vials standing on his shelf, roves he intended to destroy himself. Four sings a merry verse, despite the cold, For frost in gay attire clothes the wold, Five pies and cakes had gone, no one knew where. But an insectivore had access there. Six venal aldermen, accused of fraud,

Those berries which you gather from the woods, Are, like the TOTAL, perishable goods. -MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo.

NO. 2767-68-DIAMONDS. I. A letter. 2. A rough, wooly, or shaggy dog. tonic root of a Chinese and East Indian species of goldthread. (Stand.) 5. One who resembles. A choultry. (Stand.) 7. High boots or buskins. 8. A district of India. 9. A river of Asia. 10. A

1. A letter. 2. A Russian weight. 3. One of the Society Islands. 4. Small tufted monkeys. 5. A falsified work of art of any sort. 6, A confection, chewing-gum, ice cream, or the like, made of different fruits or with various fruit-flavors. (Stand.) 7. Diseases causing morbid changes in the secreione. (Stand.) 8. Blames, 9. Local positions, 10. Violinist and composer of Bruxelles; 1775-1815. 11. A letter. -REX FORD, Alpiaus, N. Y.

NO. 2769-SYLLABIC ACROSTICAL ENIGMA. ONE son sids father, with a willing mind: From canes to make raw sugar, to be fined. Two, may your painting, that fine monochrome, When we are married, decorate our home? THREE tunes can play, on all whose work is slack, With rattan canes upon each lazy back. Four potable drinks are all pleasant to me, Imbibed 'neath the shade of an evergreen tree. FIVE denominates his own successor; A step quite pleasing to the old professor SIX rinkers skating on the ice so fast,

-MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo.

Are each determined not to be the last,

NO. 2770-71-HEXAGONS. 1. Government, Russia in Europe. (Web.) 2. Divisions. 3. Persons who, in Oriental States, supply the place of a Notary Public. 4. Positive. 5. Petrified shells of the genus Venus.\* 6. Labradorite. 7. A thin species of satin. 8. That which is retained. 9. A conflict in boxing, argument, or the

-Poly, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1. Either of two large West Indian trees of the pine family. 2. A thimble. 3. The king's bodydifferent man we see! He is not denying Je-sus—disowning all knowledge of Him. What knights. 4. Rubbed with chalk, 5. Chemile-like cords or threads of wool or silk used for embroidery. 6. A family of chilostomatous polyzoans,

NO. 2772-SYLLABIC ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

THREE judicious men, very unwise were thought When they a fiber used in cordage bought. Four kissed her daughter, who must sorrow bear, Her crooked spine requires constant care. Five, blown up like a small balloon inflated. Is proud because a picture praise created.

For that they have so many feet.
—MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo. SPECIAL PRIZE OFFERS. Beech Nut has authorized us to offer The Oracle one year for best square based on ORACLES, and same for best diamond containing ORACLES. The

Lobsters and crabs are called complete,

WILLIAM S. CLARKE,

NYAS. Once more have the ranks of Puzzledom been depieted by death, and one of our oldest puzzlers has passed away. Nyas was born in Canada in the year 1833, and at an early age became interested in "Enigmas," a pastime then common with both old and young. His first published puzzle was a charade, which appeared in the Montreal Commercial Mes-senger in 1845, so that it will be seen that Mr. Clarke was a devotee of Puzzledom over 50 years ago. He removed to New York in 1848, and in July, 1862, undertook the duty of assisting to solve the great problem of John C. Calhoun, by enlisting in Bat-tery G. 5th U. S. Art. He was a member of the Nineteenth Corps, Army of the Gulf, and served in a resident of Washington for a long time, and he 

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Cream and Butter Experiments. There have been many different methods given by prominent dairymen regarding the setting of milk in pans for the cream to rise.

In the large creameries, where there is every convenience for handling milk, and where the separator removes the cream instantly, no difficulty is met in securing the cream, but on dairy farms there are obstacles. Until within the past 20 years milk was placed in shallow pans to rise, the cream skimmed off, and then held back until a sufficiency could be obtained for a churning, which necessitated the mixing of sweet and sour cream, much to the injury of the quality of the butter. When milk is set in shallow vessels a large surface is exposed to the air. hence it is more subject to odors and the influence of the atmosphere, not excepting dust, and it also more rapidly sours, or freezes if the weather is cold, all of which conditions tend to the production of inferior butter and a loss to the farmer in the reduced price obtained for his product.

The Indiana Experiment Station, under the direction of Prof. Plumb, has given this subject much attention, and quite a number of experiments have been made to test the advantages and disadvantages of deep and shallow pans. The conclusions were that the best plan is to set the milk in round tin cans. which should be about 18 inches deep and eight inches in diameter, the can to be placed in ice water, or cold spring water, to the depth of the milk, which keeps the milk at a uniform temperature and enables the cream to rise to the best advantage. Such cans. known as "shotgun" cans, may be procured of any dairy supply house. The cream may be skimmed off by raising a conical skimmer from the surface, or the milk may be drawn off from below with the aid of a fancet, leaving the cream in the can. Drawing the milk from below was preferred, as the loss from that method was only 0.17 per cent.. with 0.34 per cent, loss from the skimming method. It is suggested that the milk be set in a creamer, so as to protect from odors, and also because the cans may easily be set in ice water in the creamer instead of in the spring house or on the floor of the cellar.

The average of 793 analyses of milk gave the following percentages: Water, 87.17; butter fat, 3.69; casein and albumen, 3.55; milk sugar, 4.88, and ash, 71; the total solids being 12.83. The proportion of butter fat varies according to the breed of cows, the individuals of each breed, the seasons of the year, and the kinds of food. The amount of butter from butter fat should be 1.15 pound of butter from one pound of butter fat, which, however, depends upon the skimming, the churning, the water and salt in the butter. etc.; but the 15 per cent. additional will be very close to the correct amount, hence 100 pounds of milk (about 50 quarts) which contains four per cent. of butter fat, should make about 4.6 pounds of butter. The highest public record for vield of butter fat by a cow was at the dairy show in Chicago, in a three days' test she producing an average of 81.7 pounds of milk per day with an average daily yield of 3.11 pounds of butter fat. There may have been higher averages. but this is referred to as being a public test, she not only being a good butter cow, but also yielding an enormous quantity of milk. If the dairyman can secure an animal that excels in both milk and butter she will give a larger profit than one excelling in butter with a low milk record.

Farm Notes.

The caustic properties of the potash in wood ashes make the ashes excellent preventives of the attacks of lice. Where the ground is dug from the roots of trees, and unleached wood ashes applied, returning the soil removed, and using ashes on the surface also, the result has been beneficial. Potash is an essential plant food, and the use of wood ashes is equivalent to the use of fertilizer, common title in the East for a person in authority. for although they do not contain ammonia

they contain lime and phosphoric acid. Whenever the weather becomes warm more eggs are secured from the hens. This demonstrates that warmth is very important in Winter if the hens are expected to lay. In addition to a mess of corn at night the fowls should be given meat in the morning. One of the best foods for producing eggs is blood. It is mixed with cornmeal, cooked in a bag, in water, and given twice or three times a week. It can frequently be had from slaughter houses at a small cost.

Inequalities in Pensions.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Dec. 31, 1896, an article appeared, by Comrade E. S. Curtis, Grand Island, Neb. It is without question of much merit, and states facts justly and true. All agree that the inequalities of pension ratings are a very hard matter to adjust properly; the reason being largely due to unknown and misjudged conditions of a claimant by the examining boards, and in their reporting of the same. A soldier having lost a limb or wounded in any way gives visible and unmistakable con-

ditions that cannot be ignored, and in most cases the law is definite and plain in such While diseases from service and exposure are, in many cases, so obscure or complex that the many minds of medical boards do not connect them scientifically in their reports, so that questions may arise, leaving a chance for a doubt, which the claimant is not given the benefit of.

We can speak from an actual experience of four years' service in the late war, that many were unfortunate sooner than others; some receiving injuries before a six months' service was given, whereby they were called unfit for further service, and were discharged. Generally speaking, they were placed upon the rolls first for pension, which was just, 'especially if by loss of limb or wound," and there has been very little for medical boards to settle in their cases compared to others having lost their health by disabilities and from long service and extreme exposure. Facts by investigation will bear out the statement that the men who saw the long service are the ones who are rated by far the lowest for their present condition; and we are further aware though many went through the war with but perhaps a slight wound, and American Farmer one year as a secondary prize, in each case, is also offered. with their lives in their hands, as it were, they have tried all these years to get along, with but very little compensation at the hands of their country, for which they fought and love. The facts are that we know of many of the class above mentioned that are completely broken down to an extent that they are quite or totally incapacitated from performing any manual labor by reason of their long service and its exposures. The proof is plain in nearly every community by comparison that the person who staid at home and did not enter the service is the much better man in health and vigor, even if he be 15 or 20 years the oldest, and at the same time his health is impaired only by natural a number of hot engagements, finally losing a leg in May, 1863, at Port Hudson, La. Nyas has been advanced age, and he is able to eat, sleep, and be comfortable, while the old soldier in

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

doctrine was repudiated by the Sadducees, It was not till the distinct utterance of this tenet Yet that is scarcely an excuse. As our flag stowed; grease cups, fill half full only, and that the Sadducees appear very conspicuously represents our heroism and prosperity, so our National songs should be channels into which steam an hour. in antagonism to Christianity. Sauce-Small tablespoonful flour, one-half 8. Hold. 3. Prison. 5:18. burst the love and joy in patriotism. 9. Five thousand, 4. Notice the develop-